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communication.

MASIUS, BISHOP OF ALEXANDRIA. is, an eminent father of the in church, of the fourth century, at Alexandria, of heathen parents. smiced, when very young, by Alexhistor of that see, who took care alim educated in all good learning, in of age, ordained him. He took his company when he attended the ad Nice, where Athanasius distindimself as an able and zealous opdhe Arians. Soon after the dissoif the council, Alexander died, and was appointed to succeed him emment of the church of Alex-This was in the year 326, when

in is supposed to have been about

ers, renounced their opinions, and sube Nicene faith, by which means bined the countenance and favour perer Constantine, who wrote let-Athanasius, insisting upon his re-ad-Arius into the church, and receiving communion; but this he perempad inflexibly refused to do, though ramly by sovereign authority, and with the rod of imperial ven-While thus he lay under the emdispleasure, his enemies took the ity of bringing against him many s accusations, which, however, aphin the end to be false and groundless. ming that he would take care no aid be carried from Alexandria to much incensed the emperor, that fled him to France : though some wrismore probable. It was the desire emperor to remove all frivolous disabout words, to allay the heats and taities among Christians, and to repeace and unanimity to the church, maps he looked upon Athanasius as at obstacle to his favourite design, as mid by no means be brought to commu-

with the Arians. er the death of the emperor, he was led by his successor, Constantine the and restored to his see, and reby his people with great joy. The for's reign was short, and his enemies leasure of Constantius; so that, bewified with his threats, he sought his by flight, and by hiding himself in a tand obscure place. Julius, at this ishop of Rome, being greatly affectwith the injurious treatment of Athanasought him out in his obscurity, and him under his protection. He suma general council at Sardis, where as determined, that Athanasius, with others, should be restored to their thes. With this decree, the emperor ra influenced by the warm interposiof his brother in the west; for at this the empire was divided between the striving brothers. Being thus preed spon, or rather constrained by neces-

bly presumed to beg one favour in return, viz. that he would be pleased to grant one church in every city for such as did not communicate with the Arians. The proposal was made at the suit, and through the nsinuations of the Arians; who, when they neard the reply, thought proper to desist from the suit, and make no more mention of it, as they had no reasonable or plausible withdrawn himself from such disgraceful objection to make. This is one proof, among many others, that the Arians had no reason to reproach, Athanasius with intolerant in a cellar or a garret, to all the honour and

pened soon afterwards, he was again deposed, and Constantius gave orders that he should be executed wherever he was taken, He was re-instated by Julian; but, before the end of that apostate's reign, was again obliged to have recourse to flight for safety. When orthodoxy found a patron in Jovian, and the Nicene creed became again the standard of catholic faith, Athanasius recovered his credit and his see, which he enjoyed unmolested in the time of Valentinian; and even Valens, that furious and persecuting Arian, thought it expedient to let him exercise his function unmolested, because he found there was a great multitude of people in Egypt and Alexandria, who were determined to live and die with Athanasius, He died in peace and tranquility in the year 373, after having been bishop forty-six

Photius greatly extols Athanasius as an clegant clear, and excelled writer. It is Athanasius composed the creed commonly received under his name. Baronius is of opinion that it was composed by Athanasius when he was at Rome, and offered to bishop Julius as a confession of his faith; which circumstance is not at all likely; for Julius never questioned his faith. However, a great many learned men have ascribed it to Athanasius; as cardinal Bona, Petavius, Beilarmine, and Rivet, with many others of both communions. Scultetus leaves the tend, although somewhat remotely, to apmatter in doubt; but the best and latest critics make no question but that it is to be ascribed to a Latin author, Vigilius Topsensis, an African bishop, who lived in the corroding qualities of the East Indian cliwoher things, they charged him with latter end of the fifth century, in the time of the Vandalic Arian persecution. Vossius and Quesnel have written particular athople; and said, that there were dissertations in favour of this opinion. Itales ready to testify that they had Their arguments are, 1. Because this creed are pressed with more vigour, from the consuch words from his own mouth. is wanting in almost all the manuscripts of Athanasius's works. 2. Because the style and contexture of it do not bespeak a Greek timate that this sentence was not the but a Latin author. 3. Because neither Cy-of his resentment, but his policy, ril of Alexandria, nor the council of Ephesus, nor Pope Leo, nor the council of Chalcedon, have ever mentioned it in all that they say against the Nestorians or Eutychians 4. Because this Vigilius Topsensis is known to have published others of his writings under of Good Hope. - From that period to the the borrowed name of Athanasius, with present time, it has been in steady progress, which this creed is commonly joined. These reasons have persuaded Pearson, Usher, der each of these powers, the Christian Cave, and Dupin, critics of the first rank, religion has been introduced, the native to come into the opinion, that this creed was not composed by Athanasius, but by a

later and a Latin writer. With respect to the writings of Athanasius, it has been justly observed, that there and means to draw down upon him is little important in them, but what relates they have once succeeded in giving stabilito the Arian controversy, in which he was ty to their internal concerns. Throughout occupied during the greater part of his life. all the islands in the Pacific and Indian What Photius asserts of his style, may be al- oceans, commerce, upon European princilowed; but in his life of Anthony, the monk, ples, propagates itself, and the Christian and some other of his pieces, we find him original character will eventually be wholly giving too much support to the superstitions altered, or converted into one correspond and follies of the monastic system. In other ing with European and American civilizarespects, he is one of the ablest supporters tion. The prospect is now before us, that of the Trinitarian doctrine, and in his pri-Nicene creed was ratified, and where vate conduct, although occasionally exasperated by oppression, he was, in general, ty, will, sooner or later, fall the system of consistent and upright.

The following passages are found in great unwillingness to comply, till Jones's History of the Christian Church. This author appears not to hold the character of Athanasius in great estimation. "Athanasius, who had rendered such essential service to Alexander, his bishop, in to the clergy and laity of Alexandria, digy of evangelical light. But whatever a vast expanse of waters, not only on the rience a high degree of satisfaction in affire him a welcome reception; and may be said of the soundness of his specu-

they might be declared heretics; for it is not cherish the same sentiments of philanthro- and the enclosure is to be planted with bato be endured that these things should either py, entertain the same conceptions of vir- nanas, sugar cane, melons, &c. be said or heard among Christians." Again: "Athanasius was severa inies banished, and restored at the expense of blood. What there will be something very like it. Art menced by singing the first hymn in the man who could act the or countenance genius of mankind, continual improving ton. After prayer, a hymn, suitable to the such proceedings? Had Athanasius been influenced by the benign and peaceable spirit of the Gospel, he would at once have scenes, and preferred to worship God in the society of only a dozen day-labourers all the emolument which he could derive At the death of Constans, which hap- from being exalted to the dignity of archbishop of Alexandria, on such degrading conditions. One can scarcely forbear contrasting his conduct with the behaviour of Him, whose servant he professed to be."

Diems of the Future.

BURMESE WAR

The following anticipations of the future condition of nations which are at present in the double gloom of political tyranny and religious darkness, are so consonant with our own opinions, that we republish them with pleasure, and recommend them to the careful perusal and studious reflection of every Christian, and every friend of the human family, into whose hands they may fail. We select them from the National Journal, published in this City.

The war which the forces of Great Britain in this country, than a war between the Inited States and a few tribes of American Indians might be supposed to excite. It is, nevertheless, a war of great importance to the British empire in India, and will, no doubt, terminate in an accession of territory, and extension of political influence for Great Britain to the East of the Ganges. The kingdom of Burman is extensive, and is sometimes called Ava, from the name of its capital. In one direction it borders upon China; and any foothold gained in it must proximate the British power to the Chinese empire. In the kingdom of Burmah is produced the celebrated teak timber, so much better calculated than the oak to stand the mate and seas. A ship built of teak wood will last upwards of half a century, whilst vessels constructed of the common timber will be destorved in eight or ten years. There can be no question that the British arms sideration that the opportunity is a good one to gain an ascendency over the court of Ava, with a view to the future exercise of authority in furtherance of the policy of Great Britain with regard to China.

It is impossible not to perceive, in the progress of events, that an immense change is about to be effected with respect to the aspect of the civilized world. This change dates its commencement from the first settlement of the Portuguese beyond the Cape gal, Holland, France, or Great Britain. Unstrength of the inhabitants diminished, and European laws and institutions advancing. Within the same space of time similar laws and institutions have been established by the Spaniards, in Peru and Chili, on the shore of the Pacific, which will soon be multiplied under the new governments there, when

Pagan belief.
This is an interesting view of the subject; ed to Spain in America, will assuredly happen to Great Britain in Asia. Her posses-

commanded that such acts as were record- lative creed, he was evidently a man of ased against him in their courts and synods, piring views and persecting principles. In a letter to Epictetus, bishop of Corinth, alluding to some heretical opinions then presented him, that there were several people valent, he says. "I was a that your piety happiness of man. The two hemispheres of the chiefs, and the other for the mission. tue, and adopt the same rules of honour.

18. Sabbath. At the usual hour for public worship, the house was filled, though genius of mankind, continual improving ton. After prayer, a hymn, suitable to the upon intentions and discoveries, will render occasion, was sung to the tune of Denmark. fe comfortable every where; and the labour to which men were doomed by divine displeasure, will conquer all obstacles, and that made the world and all things therein, make the whole earth, if not a paradise, at least a pleasant habitation.

With this view of things, the abolition of the slave trade, the exploring of the African continent, and the establishing of colonies of Krimoku, invited to attend. there, happily coincide.

Under these circumstances, it would seem that the United States owe it to themselves, and to their high destinies, to take as early a position as possible, to be instrumental to so great a work. Lining a large portion of pense, and which is now nearly finished. the border of the Atlantic, all that appears to be wanting to give them a commanding sway in both hemispheres, is, that they should gain a permanent footing on the shore dily answered in the affirmative, and, having of the Pacific ocean. To this our government has obviously not been blind. Conventions with Russia and Great Britain have been formed, in the nature of conservative premonitions, which will enable our government, at the proper period, to assert with his fathers were ignorant. We could not but success our rights of territory, and open an extensive region for the introduction of our laws, customs, and manners; and with them, our glorious political representative system. In this respect, the constituted authorities have performed their duties to posterity. as well as to the present generation, and the fruits of their wisdom will ripen in

Minnfanarn FOREIGN.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HONORURU.

Burning of the old meeting house, and erection of a new one by the Chiefs.

On the 30th of May, 1824, the meetinghouse was destroyed by fire; but, by timely assistance, the pulpit, seats, doors, and winlows, were saved. There was some reason to suppose this was the act of an incendiary. The next day Opila called to express her sorrow for the calamity; and two days afterwards Krimoku gave orders to erect another house at the public expense.

June 7. The erection of a new house of worship, near the site of the old one, was commenced this morning. The timber was brought on the shoulders of the natives. Most of it belonged to Opiia, and had been collected for a house for herself; but she very cheerfully, and without solicitation from the mission, furnished it, in order to prevent the delay which the sending to the mountains to obtain all the materials would have unavoidably occasioned. Krimoku has committed the superintendence of the work to Hinau, the governor, and given orders for the house to be large and well built. The undertaking is entered upon entirely at the instance of the chiefs, particularly Krimoku and Opiia, the missionaries not having so much as suggested the propriety of it. The promptness, too, with which it has been commenced, evinces a pleasing change in their minds towards the object of the

Probably the destruction of the whole missionary establishment, three years ago, and the greatest distress of the missionaries, would not have produced so much excitement, as the burning of the meeting-house has, at the present time.

14. A large company of natives assembled this morning to work upon the meeting house. Some came bearing burdens of small straight sticks, to be laid across the ter dated Woahoo, November 24, accomrafters and posts, upon which to secure the thatching; some laden with enormous packs and remarks, to which we invite the serious of fill, or grass used for covering; and attention of all who feel an interest in the others with balls of cord, made of a strong welfare of American seamen, or who desire kind of grass, for the purpose of fastening to see the blessings of Christianity extended the sticks to the frame of the building, and to the islands of the northern Pacific. the grass to the sticks thus secured.

July 17. Krimoku is desirous that the new meeting-house should be opened for earth ; for, with the full of heathen authori- public religious worship on the approaching Sabbath, and has given orders to the tions of men engaged in the whale fishery, carpenters, who are employed on his own house, to hang the doors, set in the windows, but it is not the only one that presents itself and fit up the seats. This afternoon he came for contemplation. What has happen- up, though feeble from the effects of a recent illness, attended by Opiia, Kekaurouhe, and a great concourse of people, to view the sions in that quarter will one day throw off house, and give directions about spreading their allegiance, become independent, and the mats. With the exception of Krimoku, exercise the rights of self-government, the whole company set off after rushes and managing the dispute with Arius, at the Doubtless, the Chinese empire itself will, grass to strew over the house, previous to prostitution. These are pointed out as singular exceptions from the ordinary characmanaging the dispute with Arius, at the bounders of the wrote several letters with his own council of Nice, had, by this time, risen to great popularity, and in reality was become imbibing the superior knowledge of modern to see several letters with his own council of Nice, had, by this time, risen to great popularity, and in reality was become imbibing the superior knowledge of modern to see several letters with his own council of Nice, had, by this time, risen to great revolution, imbibing the superior knowledge of modern to see several letters with his own council of Nice, had, by this time, risen to great revolution, imbibing the superior knowledge of modern to see several letters with his own council of Nice, had, by this time, risen to great popularity, and in reality was become times, throwing off the despotism of her times to see several letters with his own the matter state of the history to see several letters with his own the matter state of the history to see several letters with the matter state of the history to see several letters with the matter state of the history to see several letters with the matter state of the history to see several letters with the matter state of the history to see several letters with his own the matter state of the history to see several letter subordinate officers. There will be thus offerings of labour to forward the work. Subordinate officers. I here will be thus offerings of labour to forward the work. Subordinate officers. I here will be thus offerings of labour to forward the work. Subordinate officers. I here will be thus offerings of labour to forward the work. Subordinate officers. I here will be thus offerings of labour to forward the work. Subordinate officers. I here will be thus offerings of labour to forward the work. Subordinate officers. I here will be thus offerings of labour to forward the work. Subordinate officers of the globe, over All united cheerfully, and seemed to experience of the globe, over All united cheerfully, and seemed to experience of the globe, over All united cheerfully, and seemed to experience of the globe, over All united cheerfully, and seemed to experience of the globe, over All united cheerfully, and seemed to experience of the globe, over All united cheerfully, and seemed to experience of the globe, over all united cheerfully, and seemed to experience of the globe, over all united cheerfully, and seemed to experience of the globe, over all united cheerfully.

he told him, that there were several people valent, he says, "I wonder that your piety happiness of man. The two hemispheres of the chiefs, and the other for the mission family. The principal door is on the west happiness of man are to each other; and a wonderful thing side, towards the village, and the large pulhim, and separated themselves from his communion; and he requested of him that he would permit them to have one church for themthat if they would not forwear to contradict, of the whole world, through the medium of the press, will become acquainted, will be a high stick fence, 125 feet by 155, and the enclosure is to be planted with ba-

when an appropriate sermon was preached by Mr. Ellis, from Acts, xvii. 24. "God. seeing he is Lord of Heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands." The people of Waititi, who had assisted in building the house, were, by the orders

20. Krimoku, with his attendants, forming a considerable company, came up to visit his new house, situ that of Mr. Ellis, which he has been building in the modern style, at considerable ex-Proposing to remain in it during the night, he asked Mr. Ellis if it would not be well to have prayers there. Mr. Ellis most reamade known the fact to his brethren at the mission-house, invited their attendance Lappy we all were to see this highest chief of the nation so ready to erect, in his new habitation, an altar to that God, of whom ardently desire that this house, which has been consecrated by prayer, may never be profaned by the abominations which are so

prevalent in this island. September 25. Dr. and Mrs. Blatchley, and Mr. and Mrs. Loomis, called upon Kaahumanu this afternoon. friendly, and much gratified with their visit, and still desirous to have her people instructed. Some of her attendants were employed in binding books, which they have learned to uo the state of th

in the morning and afternoon, was well attended. Opiia, Kaahumanu, Kauikeoli, and other chiefs, were present. A considerable number of armed attendants came with them, but remained without Mr. Bingham preached in the morning from the words of Peter to Christ, "Lord, to whom shall we go, thou hast the words of eternal life." Keaveamahi, the wife of Kaikiovea, appears to be one of those who sincerely love the word of life. When Mr. B. had preached at Lahinah, she took her usual seat near the preacher's feet, and listened with great attention; and when the service was closed, she remained in her place a little while, and then with her handkerchief wiped the tears from her eyes, and said, with a tender expressive tone, "Aroho i ka oleo a he Akua." I have great affection for the love

Associations for the Suppression of Immorality and Drunkenness.

By the arrival at New-York of the ship Thomas, Captain Coffin, from the Sandwich Islands, intelligence has been received from the islands up to the 24th of November.

The Editor of the New York Observer has received, by this vessel, copies of two articles of agreement, by which the masters and officers of the vessels engaged in the whale fishery, have united to put down the crimes of immorality and drunkenness on board their vessels. These officers deserve much credit for their good intentions. We hope that success may crown their efforts, and that many others may soon be induced to follow their excellent example.

The articles of agreement referred to in the foregoing paragraph, were published in the Observer last week. But, as the correspondent of the Observer fully explains the objects of the two associations, in the etter which we give below, we do not think it necessary to publish them.

The esteemed correspondent to whom we are indebted for these documents, in a letpanies them with the following statements

"I take the liberty to transmit to you several papers printed at this place, which by their date and contents will show you at once the origin and design of two associathe one denominated "The Marine Union for the Suppression of Intemperance," the other, "The Tabu Association for the prohibition of Immorality;" both designed for the benefit of seamen. Out of a hundred ships which cruise in this ocean, there may perhaps be half a dozen denominated by the natives tabu ships, because they do not admit females on board for the purpose of gular exceptions from the ordinary characan be regarded as "tabu;" and probably there is not one ship's every out of 50 that

that it was handed to him by a very respectable n

of Friends, written

contagion communicated to the islands almost simultaneously with their discovery.

Many of the men who come into these seas are from very respectable families, who leave home with a fair character and conscience, and leave behind them virtuous patice in these seas, than they would send him to a brothel, unless he could be favoured to the islands, generally carries them down the swelling current; and if they return at all to their friends, it is with a wounded death of her husband has been greatly sancall to their friends, it is with a wounded conscience and a polluted heart, and a ruined character, unless their vices can be concealed. To conceal from their friends what is known to their comrades, and to the islanders whom they visit, they are doubtless reduced to prevarication and falsehood; thus they are hardened, and hastened on to

"To check 'he progress of drunkenness is the object the Marine Union; and to prescribe limits to debauchery, so far as their own ships are concerned, is the object of the Tabu Association.

"The influence of well disposed master and officers may do very much to prevent their own ships from assuming the charac ter of brothels, and to prevent the ruin of such young men as have not yet been committed to the mercy of the sweeping deluge.

Wany well directed efforts are made to distribute Bibles, Tracts, &c. among sea men, and much is to be hoped from such efforts, but it appears to us exceedingly deand important that some method ld be taken to call in the direct aid of owners and ship masters to bear down that some plan should be adopted to array the public sentiment of our country, and of all Christian countries, against such abuses of decency, order, and propriety, such flagrant violations of the laws of God and man, as are continually exhibited before the hea-then of these isles, by those who bear the Dame of Christian, which constitutes one of the greatest barriers to the propagation and success of Christianity in the isles of the Pacific. Our feelings have been far more shocked by the habitual conduct of white few solitary missionaries? Cannot some method be devised by which the public sentiment of the Christian community shall extend its guardian spirit to the ships that, visit these isles, to the protection of the sons of Christian parents, and to the help of the seduced children of Pagans?"

m'a refer an obstacle to the Conus from Woahoo, thus speaks of the obstacles thrown in the way of the missionaries at that place, by the evil example of irrevaite men.

"The natives of these islands uniformly refuse to leave harbour on the Sabbath, except in cases of the most obvious argency. But foreign vessels in general as readily sail from the port on the Sabbath as any other day. To say nothing of the fraud and barbarity which the natives have experienced from foreigners, what ideas do you suppose they must form of the Christian God, from the conduct and influence of the generality of those who have intercourse with them from Christian countries? Sagacity, power, and wickedness superior to their own, are certainly the most prominent characteristics which would strike the mind of the heathen, in their intercourse with foreigners, and in which they would desire to be like them. But, alas! if the increasing knowledge of these islanders is not to be sanctified by the influence of the Gospel, and the aid of the Spirit of God, far better would it have been for them if the face of the white man had never appeared among them !"

" Profane swearing, you know, is a vice indulged to a fearful extent among seamen. We have as yet, however, done little for the suppression of this vice; not because the evil does not call for a powerful restraint, for Bellary, where they are to be employed fishing stations, was our refraining from the set bounds to it, and because its existence is not regarded as in any way peculiar to these seas, and because, though its influence is pernicious as to the natives it may be less deadly and destructive, as the language is not well understood. Still it is melancholy and distressing to see the natives who begin to get a smattering of our language, learn, as the very first thing, to use the bitter and profane language of execration."

From the London Baptist Magazine.

DEATH OF HINGHAM MISSER. The following account of this native convert is given in a letter from Mr. Leslie to Dr. Ryland, dated

Monghyr, Dec. 9, 1824.

We have sustained a great loss in the death of Hingham Misser, our native preacher, inhabitants, towards detraying the necessaand the first convert of Monghyr. He was a Brahmin, of very respectable caste, and a man of great meekness and humility. On the arrival of Mr. Chamberlain at Monghyr, in 1816, Hingham Misser called on him, and of at his discretion, for the promotion of any good object; and Mr. W. assigned 10%. the arrival of Mr. Chamberlain at Monghyr, with the greatest diligence, noting every place on the margin that he did not under stand, and returning for an explanation. This practice he continued for upwards of have a missionary who will preach regular- more than one year, about twenty masters a year, at the same time reading it to his ly on the Sabbath, and catechize and incountrymen, when he was led to take the decided step, by renouncing caste, and by being baptized in the name of Christ. The morning on which this took place, he cook-cd his last meal with his family, and told them and the people of the village that now pel, seems to show that the time is fast ap-pel, seems to show that the time is fast ap-them and the people of the village that now pel, seems to show that the time is fast ap-them and the people of the village that now pel, seems to show that the power of Satan, in the time was come when he would openly proaching, when the power of Satan, in during the year, have attended this church, those countries, will be overthrown by the have been happily benefited, it is impossied around him, and even ran after him, power of Him who is set down on the right ble, from the changing nature of their emwhen he went away, saying, that if he would hand of the Majest on high." weit a little longer, they would all become Christians with him. But he replied to them,

A part of his family followed him to the side of the river, and as soon as they saw science, and leave behind them virtuous parents, brothers, and sisters, who would no spener send a son or a brother on these voyages, if they knew the common practice in these seas, than they would send him. mily, disowned and forsook him. However about two years after, his wife and one child returned to him, who still remain to lamen sail in a tabu ship. These young men deeply deplore their condition. They at first brace themselves against temptation; but the example of masters, officers, and crews, in the dust of sin from day to day, and wishadded to the great licentiousness throughout ed to know Him, who was the only Saviour. rified to her.

About two years ago, Hingham Misser had to leave this place to attend upon a lawsuit that was pending in the court at Moor-shedabad, connected with some property to outrage in Barbadoes, the Committee regret which he laid claim. There, though he was that the application which they thought it much straitened in his worldly circum- right to make to Government for compensaand clothing, yet, amidst his deep poverty, premises at Briege Town, and for which he continued to preach the Gospel to his they thought, under all the circumstances of would rather die than forsake Christ.

ing him to give up his law-suit, and return native worship held in our house every morning. One of these addresses I shall the evils to which these papers relate, and never forget; the solemnity, and the pathos, and the fervour of it, exceeded all I had ever heard amongst the natives; particularly a part of it in which he described the sorrow of the wicked when they found themselves, at last, rejected by Christ. In his appearance and manner, he was quite heavenly, and though we did not, in the least, anticipate so sudden a removal, yet there was a cate that he would be but a little while longer an inhabitant of earth. On the third day after he returned, he was seized with a femen in these seas, than by any thing we wit- ver, which, in six days more, ended his Christian lands leading them in the way to and exhorted her to trust in God, and then to witness the earnest and undeviating at and he feil asteep in Jesus, without a sigh, a groan, or a struggle

-for the sake of Christ, and who counted all things but loss for the excellency of the was a man of so much information, and of the carried ms biole with bin, and was ber of hymns among his papers, of his own composing, which will make a valuable adlition to our selection, as all his compositions book of Genesis translated into the pure for public worship, fitted at once to the dig Hinduwe. His Bible I keep as a memorial nity of the station and of the government of immself, which is beautifully written in and for the solemnity of the service for the Kayti character. I do not know his age exactly; but he appeared to be about forty.

Ordination and departure of Missionaries. -On the 31st of March, the Rev. William Beynon, of Carmarthen College, in Wales, was ordained at that place, as a missionary to Bellary, in Hindostan.

On the 8th of May, the Rev. William Foster was ordained at Farhham, Surry, a missionary to South Africa, where he is also to be principal of an institution at Hankney, for the Education of the missionaries, and instruction of pious and inteligent Hottentots as native teachers.

On the 9th of May, Mr. Thomas Salmon, with his lady, sailed from Portsmouth Eng. for Bombay. Mr. S. is appointed printer to the mission station at Surat, in Hindostan. On the 27th of May, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, and Mr. and Miss Pifford, sailed from England for Calcutta; and Mr. and Mrs. Beynon, Miss Dale, and Master Des Ganges,

From the New-York Observer

THE JEWS. the London Jewish Expositor, for July, contains accounts from Mr. Wolf, dated at Bushire, Nov. 18, 1824, from which it appears. that all his recent lacours in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, have been attended with instances in which, after our refraining to British and Armenian unhabitants; who are labours succeeded under circumstances so Bushire and vicinity. A subscription was raised at Bushire, among the more opulent men, for pursuing the fishery at all opporry expenses of the project; and the persons connected with the British residency contribute liberally. One officer put £20 into the hands of Mr. Wolf, to be disposed ceding week happened to have been lato the British and Foreign School Society, the energies of the people, and fitting them British residents at Bushire, are desirous to Gospel. Mr. Wolf observes, "The readiness with which Christians at the Persian

is free from the dreadful reaction of that of the Gospel of Christ; but as they had the Governor at Jerusalem, and imprison- several captains of vessels who have ex- Sir, wait no longer, but must follow the Saviour. Catholics. "They would," says he, "have done the same by me at Bagdad, had they remarked, "I have been in the merchant not been afraid of Captain Taylor, the resident of she East India Company. The lect but a few years ago there was no such graph in Governor Troup's at Catholic bishop, P. Compery, has denounced thing as walking along the streets in our President of the United States excommunication against every Catholic, who enters into conversation with me upon ligion." 'Why do the heathen rage? How long shall they utter and speak hard things, and all the workers of iniquity boast things, and all the workers of iniquity boast them; all the most frightful storms at sea." Another the statements by oath or affirmation, ist more remarkable; for it is believed a

Barbadoes .- The following paragraph is extracted from the Report which was read before the "Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society" at their Anniversary, held in stances, and reduced even to the most pitia-ble state of distress, from the want of food the Society in the destruction of the mission countrymen, pointing them to the cross of this atrocious case, they had a just claim, has Christ; and though they often made great not been successful; the reply being, that exertions to persuade him to give up Chris- Government had no funds which it could aptanity, and return to Hindooism, where he would receive abundance of support, as a Brahmin, yet he declared to them that he ment, which this case occasion d, the Committee are, however, happy to state, that the A short time ago, hearing of his distress outrage was stongly condemned, and that at Moors Gdabad, we sent to him, request the most promp assurances of protection to those who might be appointed to re-establish to this place, which he instantly did. When the mission, were given. Orders to this efhe returned, he appeared quite well, and was fect have been sent out by Government, and able to give two affecting addresses at the the Committee trust that notwithstanding the hostile and even rebellious spirit manifested in that colony, and directed with almost equal violence against God and the King, a new Chapel has by this time been commenced; or, at least, that that work will not long be delayed."

Naval Chapel.-On Sunday, the 28th ult. says the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Siar, an apart ment in one of the public buildings in the Navy Yard, at this place, having been pre viously fitted up for the purpose, was opensomething about him which seemed to indi- ed as a naval chapel for this station. The service in the Episcopal order was performed, and an appropriate sermon delivered, by the Rev. Cave Jones, chaplain of the New-York station, and superintendent of earthly career. During the whole of his the Naval Seminary. The chapel was fillpities the ignorance and wretchedness of illness, he was patient and cheerful; and ed to overflowing, not only by the seamen the heathen, does not feel his heart wrung just before he died, he called his wife to and officers, but by others also, who were him, and gave her directions about his son, induced to attend. It was highly gratifying hell, in opposition to the instructions of a folding his hands, engaged in prayer. tention which was paid by the men, and the Whilst so engaged, his spirit took its flight, lively interest which many of them took in the worship. Indeed the service was conducted with as much regularity, and the Such was the ead of this good man-a responses made with as much readiness and man who literally suffered the loss of all correctness, as is usually met with in long things; wife, and children, and subsistence established congregations. The seamen were marched from their several ships, preeded by the full band, the softer instruknowledge of Carist Jesus his Lord. He ments of which were used to lead the church music, which gave a fine effect, and added ready at all times to make known the way furnished with a very neat and appropriate of salvation. After his death, I found a num- desk, hung with mazarine blue tapestry. It i, however, we understand, only as a temporary establishment, and will at no very distant period, it is expected, lead are of a superior kind. I found, also, the the way to the erecting of a proper building

RELIGION AMONG SEAMEN.

which it is to be used.

in his journal of a voyage to the South Seas, says the Mariner's Magazine, has the following paragraph, equally creditable to his head and heart. It furnishes an admirable example of the strict observance of the Sabbath, under circumstances which many would doubtless have deemed quite sufficient to constitute a plea for its violation :-

"It is a little remarkable, that, during the whole of the voyage, no circumstance ever occurred to prevent us engaging in public worship on the Sabbath-day; in a few instances the hour of worship could not exactly be kept; but opportunity was always found of having each of the services in succession, on the plan adopted at the beginning of the voyage. It is also worthy ordinary duties of our station on the Sunday, ever supposed, eventually, to have been a loss to us ; for we, in general, found, that Latest from Mr. Wolf .- A postcript to of the command respecting the Sabbath day, succeeded in their endeavours to promote the object of the voyage, we seldom faired to procure a decided advantage in the succeeding week. I could relate several much success. He was received with much fish on the Sabbath, while others were kindness and hospitality, particularly by the thus successfully employed, our subsequent earnestly desirous that some suitable per- striking, that there was not, I believe, a schools on the Lancasterian plan, for the indeed, of the divine blessing on honouring Armenian, Persian, and Jewish children in the Sabbath day, I found that the restraint put upon the natural inclinations of the tunities, acted with some advantage, by proving an extraordinary stimulus to their exertions when they were next sent out for a renewal of their arduous duties.

struct the children in the principles of the They date their first religious impressions of vessels have become hopefully pious. at the Mariner's church! Who can cal-

ployment, to ascertain. Further Testimonials.—Some of the most In the Journal of Mr. Wolf, of May, 1824, pleasing testimonies of the reformation of

nessing the pleasing change. One captain service more than forty years; I can recollect but a few years ago there was no such thing as walking along the streets in our president of the Office States others. Why, I tell you what, on make them "The refusal of the missionaries (align has done more for seamen to make them much paltering and prevaries) a change among our seamen in my life; I these same missionaries, some 18 or have been in the sea service from a boy, months ago, were quite willing to subsent which is more than thirty-seven years. I have been too well acquainted with the life against the Agent, which ought to have been too know its sins and follies, sufficient to remove him from office, which they would have to remove him from office, and all the vices of a sailor: (alas! for me, I have been their oaths. Now that they are in dans of being ousted out of their livings, if the years, till lately I am more engaged in the years, till lately I am more engaged in the years, till lately I am more engaged in the years, till lately I am more engaged in the years, till lately I am more engaged in the years, till lately I am more engaged in the years, till lately I am more engaged in the years of their livings, if they would have substantiated to the last eight years, till lately I am more engaged in the years, the years are the years are the years are the years. and all the vices of a sailor: (alas! for me, which they would have substantiate I hope God will forgive me.) I have been chiefly in the foreign trade the last eight sailors in my life; it is true there are some as fond of rows or a spray as ever, but I am thing against him." sure when I saw so many good, steady, prayng seamen, whom our lads called "Bethel ing seamen, whom our lads called the Missionary Committee of the South of the Missionary Committee of the South of the south of the sentiemen alluded to be the south of the south of the sentiemen alluded to be the south of the south thel men' too; and I bless God that I have not hoisted the Bethel flag on board our ship in vains for the Bethel men are the best men after all." Similar testimony has been borne to the reformation of individuals who were once notorious for vice and prodigality, but now, through grace, have become eminent for piety, zeal, and religion.



COLUMBIAN STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1825.

ENMITY TO MISSIONS.

He who refuses to contribute to the support of the Gospel in heathen lands, because there are many persons in his own country that remain unconverted, may be likened to a minister of the Gospel, who should refuse to preach to any individuals not members of his own family, because there were some in it who had not experienced that the Lord is gracious. How different are their views of the doctrines of the Cross, who thus act, from those which were entertained of them by the apostles, when their risen Lord commanded them to "Go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," under this solemn assurance—
saved; but he that believeth not shall be our hopes and dependence are increasing the command of the same of The chapel is fitted up in a plain style. damned !"

MISSIONARY SUCCESS.

One of the missionaries of the Union Do-One of the missionaries of the Union Do-mestic Missionary Society, stationed at Cla-rendon, Vermont, in a letter to the Corres-tents have produced in true believers an h ponding Secretary, writes as follows : " It should be recorded, for the encouragement of domestic missions, and to the praise and glory of divine grace, that missionary efforts Sabbath kept at sea.—Captain Scoresby, have almost invariably been crowned with success. In nearly or quite every instance where missionary aid has been afforded to our feeble churches, and to build up our wastes, the dews of divine grace have fallen, of this great end, they need no human on and, in a number of instances, showers of refreshing have descended: and that, too, when all around them has been like Mount Gilboa, on which neither rain nor dew descended."

CHRISTIAN PERSEVERANCE.

The zeal and perseverance with which the cause of religion is promoted in some sections of our country, give most favourable promise of the moral and political improvement of the people. It will be recollected by our readers, that, a few months ago, it if others who were less regardful, or had was resolved by some public spirited indinot the same view of the obligatory nature viduals in Monroe county, New-York, that every family in the county should be supplied with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, and that they had purchased Bibles from the American Bible Society, for the purpose. A letter to the Editor of the Western Recorder, dated Rochester, July 20th, gives the pleasing information that an association sons should be immediately sent out from man in the ship who did not consider it the the destitute places in Monroe county with was that morning "formed, to supply all Great Britain, to establish and superintend effect of the divine blessing. Independently, a stated ministry." The writer adds, "It will be done."

The laudable example set by these individuals, has already been followed. The Boston Recorder and Telegraph says-"We understand that the Bible Society of Washington county, Maine, of which Machias is the shire-town, have come to a determination that there shall not be a family in that county destitute of a Bible. Accordingly an agent is under employ, to ascertain the number of families destitute."

THE CREEK TREATY.

'It was our purpose not to publish any thing further on this very disagreeable subject; but as injustice would thus be done to blessed work; and no doubt a portion gentlemen who have been implicated by the same sect in the United States will see Governor Troup, with as much propriety, follow the example. it seems, as he accused the United States' Attorney General, we cannot refrain from presenting our readers the following letter, that he had waited a sufficient length of time, he mentions, that his brother missionaries, sailors, generally, and of individuals partithe Charleston (S. C.) Courier, under date dote of the illustrious Washington, is contact the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, under date dote of the illustrious Washington, is contact to the Charleston, August 28, 1825.

I beg leave to make public, through you paper, a remark or two which I deem do to myself and the missionaries amongst the Creek Indians, in explanation of a par

more remarkable; for it is believed to a paper containing a large string of charm the Treaty, and will swear or affirm to

The paper mentioned in this parama was drawn up by myself, as Chairman the Missionary Committee of the South of the gentlemen alluded to by the Go nor did they have any participation w ever in it. It complained against Colo Crowell, (the Agent,) on grounds who distinct and foreign from what show the subject of complaint; and although missionaries would have concurred with a in the charges then preferred, heither the nor consistency can require that in this count they should now bear with the Agent. I am sorry the Governor sho have been provoked, by any circumstant to mention "their livings" as he does. The might, in all reason, be argued in favor any other thing, rather than their agga dizement, or of being just what the missi

I have no apprehension of the Govern having intended to implicate me, by what insinuates of the missionaries; but, for much as until very lately, I have been know as the superintendent of Asbury Mission and it may not now be understood otherwis and that he uses the term missionaries with out exception, I beg leave to add, that I ver made any statements respecting the Agent, which I would not affirm to, without paltering and prevarication." Very respectfully,

WILLIAM CAPERS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND.

In the Epistle from the yearly meeting of Friends, held in London, by adjournment from the 18th of May, 1825, to the 26th the same month, inclusive, to their brethre in England, Ireland, and elsewhere, find, among other evangelical seatimen the following:

"The practice of frequent retirement

spirit, greatly assists us in our way but kingdom of heaven. If an impartial r

placed upon our holy Redeemer. The rea truths of the Bible are often, at times, brought to remembrance with a solation and strength. It is one among many evidences of the divine authority monizing sense of their blessed effects. in humility, and in reliance upon the Spi which gave them forth, we are diligent reading these sacred writings, we become increasingly sensible of their value. are then prepared from our own expense to say, that they are able to make us wiscu to salvation, through faith in Christ less we readily subscribe to the truth of they sition, that in order to the accomplish ment. And we are anxious that our fellor men, in every region of the globe, may he ess, and may be able to read, the volume inspiration. As it is the natural effect the heart, to enlarge our love to others, the more we are brought under the influence of this principle, the more we shall be pr pared to employ a portion of our time a of our subscance, in promoting the temp ral and spiritual weltare of mankind w therefore desire, that a disposition for tive benevolence may be cherished in excheart; each being concerned to know he for himself, in what way, consistently with his private and social duties, he may es ploy his talents for the good of others, a constantly to persevere in what he m have rightly undertaken; with a constant reference to the divine blessing; not with view to popularity or estentation, but simple as acting the part of a wise and faithful ser vant, who must give an account to he lan at his coming."

It affords us pleasure to find that the pro fessing friends of the Reneemer are ord day exhibiting substantial evidences of the sincerity of their professions. The Friend as a body, have not yet, so far as we reco lect, countenanced the free or gratuitous of culation of the scriptures, without note comment. They have published track freely-but these have all been of a special lative character, deeply unctured with peculiar hue of their own sentiments.

We believe that Friends in the Unite States have undertaken local mis among the aborigines of our country; at have encouraged missionary visitations i and from different parts of the United States and Europe; but we think that no Friends have, hitherto, undertaken to circulate the Holy Bible. At their next annual meeting, it is probable that the society in England will advise its members to engage in this

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

In the Philadelphia American Daily Ad vertiser of the 25th ult, the following a municated to the public by a correspo

However, we sho and in this conviction w Forge, a good old Quak of Potts, had occasion to pas od, near Head Quarters the dark brown Forest, e before him, a voice, nced, became more and mo resting.-Approaching w od circumspection, whom under a thickset bower, d for the purpose, but in-Chief of the armies of th his knees, in an act of es on his kine Universe. At when friend Potts, who was trees, came up, Washington acfor his beloved country; he adered that exuberant from the depta of obscurity n to the head of a great n ion fighting at fearful odds d holds dear. He utterly sown ability for this arduous sept at the thought of the ruin with a patriot's pathos, sprea

ends of unborn millions before arm which guides the starr as the General had finished h friend Potts retired. He ret ouse, and threw himself into a ode of his wife, under the inf s, which, for a time, refu Heigh !-Heigh, Isa with tenderness, thou seemest is the matter? Indeed, my de flappear agitated, 'tis no market. I have seen this day ta Christian and a soldier were acompatible with each other. rge Washington, be not a mar indeed mistaken; and still m disappointed, if God do not, erform some great thing for

SPARTURE OF GENERAL LAFA This illustrious Friend and Gue mty, took his departure from Government on Wednesday, to his native country. Our a already apprized of the pre-lich had been made and recon-the authorities and the people istrict, to evince their respect for ented individual. All business med in the city during the in and banks were closed; a in indicated the deep feeling will did the community on this inter-

At an early hour, the corps of Volunteer Companies of the land the District, and those of the Brigade, were on the ground on the President's square, w ind on the President's square, we imposed by Governor Sprigg's in Dunlop's troops of cavalry seed Maryland; the whole for uning to take up the escort. The Boards of Aldermen and mediancils of the three cities of the three cities of the three cities of their respective and the President's house a steleven o'clock. The marsh plad assembled there a short The farewell addresses of m The farewell addressed municipal bodies, having to municipal bodies, having the municipal by a municipal to the General to t mitated to the General by a complete of the ball, and having been arrangled the ball, and having been arrangled the Marshals, the Presidited States appeared before the lich leads to the drawing room. on each side by the Heads of ints, and officers civil and milital Members of Congress, at Darriet, and other distinguing of this grand part of this grand, having waited some e, a side door was opened, lafayette entered the Hall, a Marshall of the District, and sof the President, and prese in the vacant space within data suitable distance to receise of the President. Mr. Ad much d gnity, but with evidence, in a clear, distinct

essive manner, the following TERAL LAPAYETTE,

thas been the good fortune o stinguished fellow citizens, ne of the year now elapsed, heet you with the welcome of less pleasing task now dev sofbidding you, in the name of

were no longer seasonable, riluous, to recapitulate th dents of your early life th associated your name, for m, in imperishable conn endence and history of an Union.

part which you perform ant juncture was marked s so peculiar, that, realizing fible of antiquity, its par-

deliberately and perseve toil, danger, the endurance hip, and the privation of e e, and the allurements of and unrestrained youth, a and fascinating court of lat this choice was not less animous, the sanction of hal he gratulations of unnumber to express the grati with which your visit to e has been welcomed, af

the contest of freedor repaired as a voluntary

a very respectable member of of Friends, written apparently time when the occurrence took

thether it was in a newsthe moral and political condition of man. Maracter of Washington that it is

esting.-Approaching with slowgrounspection, whom should he der a thickset bower, apparentor the purpose, but the Comhis knees, in an act of devotion, of the Universe. At the moin friend Potts, who was concealed mea came up, Washington was infor his beloved country; with tones that laboured for adequate exheadered that exuberant goodness, on the depta of obscurity, had exthe head of a great nation, and in fighting at fearful odds, for all sholds dear. He utterly disclaimmability for this arduous conflict eat the thought of the ruin, which akes might bring on his country, ma patriot's pathos, spreading the of unborn millions before the eve mercy, he implored the aid of which guides the starry hosts the General had finished his devoand Potts retired. He returned to and threw himself into a chair, by of his wife, under the influence of Heigh !- Heigh, Isaac ! said itenderness, thou seemest agitated! the matter ? Indeed, my dear, quoth

Jum the National Intelligencer.

I have seen this day, what I

or forget. Till now, I have thought

Thistian and a soldier were charac-

patible with each other. But, if

Washington, be not a man of God.

nied mistaken; and still more shall

form some great thing for his coun-

pointed, if God do not, through

METURE OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE. llustrious Friend and Guest of our

nok his departure from the Seat mment on Wednesday, on his reb his native country. Our readers advapprized of the preparations but been made and recommended athorities and the people of this to evince their respect for this veidividual. All business was susthe city during the day; the and banks were closed; and every icated the deep feeling which perthe community on this interesting oc

marly hour, the corps of Marines, inter Companies of the First Brithe District, and those of the Alex-Brigade, were on the ground designate President's square, where they medby Governor Sprigg's and Cap-Maryland; the whole formed and

Boards of Aldermen and the Comluncils of the three cities of the Disladed by their respective Mayors, the President's house about half iren o'clock. The marshals of the assembled there a short time pre-The farewell addresses of these senonicipal bedies, having been comand to the General by a messenger, 20'clock they were all summoned hall, and having been arranged in a the Marshals, the President of the States appeared before the entrance eds to the drawing room, supportach side by the Heads of Departand officers civil and military. Se-Members of Congress, at present in Anot, and other distinguished citi-luformed a part of this group. The up, having waited some minutes in side door was opened, and Geneette entered the Hall, attended by Ishall of the District, and one of the the President, and presented himthe vacant space within the circle, witable distance to receive the adthe President. Mr. Adams, then, nch d gnity, but with evident emo-

If their respective places of abode

wered, in a clear, distinct, and very

deliberately and perseveringly preand the allurements of rank, afflutime, with the name of Washington. and unrestrained youth, at the most and fascinating court of Europe.

had, by the complete triumph of her cause and at a loss only for language to give utter- ties of the cities of the District, and numer- cification. The following remarks are made in this country of your adoption, you re- ance to that feeling of attachment with which our military and high civil officers of the by the Court, in submitting their decision pist and patriot in the land of your nativity. There, in a consistent and undeviating carobably by the person to reer of forty years, you have maintained. through every vicisitude of alternate succaose to which the first years of your active life had been devoted-the improvement of

Throughout that long succession of time, the people of the United States, for whom, and with whom you had states, for whom, and with whom, you had fought the battles of liberty, have been living in the full possession of its fruits, one of the happiest Forge, a good old Quaker, by the among the family of nations. Spreading in population; enlarging in territory; acting od, near Head Quarters. As he and suffering according to the condition of the tark brown Forest, he heard their nature; and laying the foundation of the metal having the roundation of the before him, a voice, which, as the greatest, and, we humbly hope, the most became more and more fervid beneficent power that ever regulated the concerns of man upon earth.

In that lapse of forty years, the generation of men with whom you co-operated in the conflict of arms, has nearly passed of a new social order, which has already Chief of the armies of the United away. Of the general officers of the American army in that war, you alone survive. Of the sages who guided our councils; of the warriors who met the foe in the field or upon the wave, with the exception of a few, to whom unusual length of days has been allotted by Heaven, all now sleep with their fathers. A succeeding, and even a third generation, have arisen to take their places; and their children's children, while rising up to call them blessed, have been taught by them, as well as admonished by their own constant enjoyment of freedom, to include, in every benison upon their fathers. the name of him who came from afar, with them and in their cause to conquer or to

The universal prevalence of these sentiments was signally manifested by a resolution of Congress, representing the whole people, and all the States of this Union, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to you assurances of the which, for a time, refused him grateful and affectionate attachment of this government and people, and desiring that a national ship might be employed, at your convenience, for your passage to the bor-

appear agitated, 'tis no more than ders of our country. The invitation was transmitted to you by my venerable predecessor; himself bound to you by the strongest ties of personal friendship: himself one of those whom the highest honours of his country had rewarded for blood early shed in her cause, and for a long life of devotion to her welfare. By him the services of a national ship were placed at your disposal. Your delicacy pre-ferred a more private conveyance, and a full year has elapsed since you landed upon our shores. It were scarcely an exaggeration to say, that it has been, to the people of the Union, a year of uninterrupted festivity and enjoyment, inspired by your presence. You have traversed the twenty-four States of this great Confederacy. You have been received with rapture by the survivors of your earliest companions in arms. You have been hailed as a long absent parent by their children, the men and women of the present age. And a rising generation, the nope of future time, in numbers surpassing the whole population of that day when you fought at the head and by the side of their fathers, have vied with the scanty remnants of that hour of trial, in acclamations of joy at beholding the face of him whom they feel to be the common benefactor of all. You have heard the mingled voices of the past, the present, and the future age, join ing in one universal chorus of delight at your approach; and the shouts of unbidden thousands, which greeted your landing on the soil of freedom, have followed every step of your way, and still resound, like the rushing of many waters, from every corner of our land.

You are now about to return to the country of your birth, of your ancestors, of your posterity. The Executive Government of the Union, stimulated by the same feeling which had prompted the Congress to the designation of a national ship for your accommodation in coming hither, has destined the first service of a frigate, recently launched at this Metropolis, to the less welcome, but equally distinguished trust, of conveying you home. The name of the ship has added one more memorial to distant regions and to future ages, of a stream already memorable at once in the story of your sufferings and of our independence.

The ship is now prepared for your reception, and equipped for sea. From the moment of her departure, the prayers of millions will ascend to heaven that her passage may be prosperous, and your return to the bosom of your family as propitious to favours conferred upon me. your happiness, as your visit to this scene of your youthful glory has been to that of the American people.

Go, then, our beloved friend-return to France, the nursing mother of the Twelfth me manner, the following address: Louis, and the Fourth Henry; to the native soil of Bayard and Coligni, of Turenne and Catinat, of Fenelon and D'Aguesseau. In ben the good fortune of many of that illustrious catalogue of names which ished fellow citizens, during the she claims as of her children, and with hothe year now elapsed, upon your nest pride holds up to the admiration of shall be called to indicate the character of

his nation by that of one individual, during the age in which we live, the blood of lofty its of your early life-incidents patriotism shall mantle in his cheek, the acciated your name, fortune, and fire of conscious virtue shall sparkle in his ed upon him, eager to seize, perhaps for the last time, that beloved hand which was endence and history of the North LAFAYETTE. Yet we too, and our children opened so freely for our aid, when aid was in life, and after death, shall claim you for so precious, and which grasped, with firm Part which you performed at that our own. You are ours by that more than patriotic self-devotion with which you flew peculiar, that, realizing the fair- to the aid of our fathers at the crisis of their be of antiquity, its parallel could fate. Ours by that long series of years in befound in the authentic records of which you have cherished us in your regard. Ours by that unshaken sentiment of gratitude for your services which is a precious danger, the endurance of every portion of our inheritance. Ours by that

At the painful moment of parting from you, we take comfort in the thought, that, this choice was not less wise than wherever you may be, to the last pulsation ous, the sanction of half a century, of your heart, our country will be ever pregratulations of unnumbered voices, sent to your affections; and a cheerful conwith which your visit to this hemihas been welcomed, afford ample face no more. We shall indulge the pleasing anticipation of beholding our friend again.

tionate farewell!

The General listened with deep attention, and, at the close of the Address, embraced the President in his arms, saluting him in the French manner, on each cheek. He then replied in the following terms:

Amidst all my obligations to the General Government, and particularly to you, Sir, thankfully to acknowledge the opportunity given me, at this solemn and painful moment, to present the people of the United States with a parting tribute of profound, inexpressible gratitude.

To have been, in the infant and critical days of these States, adopted by them as a favourite son; to have participated in the toils and perils of our unspotted struggle for independence, freedom, and equal rights, pervaded this, and must, for the dignity and received at every stage of the Revolution, and during forty years after that period, from the people of the United States, and their representatives at home and abroad, continual marks of their confidence and kindness, has been the pride, the encouragement, the support of a long and eventful life.

But how could I find words to acknowedge that series of welcomes, those unbounded and universal displays of public affection, which have marked each step, each hour, of a twelve months' progress through the twenty-four States, and which, while they overwhelm my heart with grateful delight, have most satisfactorily evinced the concurrence of the people in the kind testimonies, in the immense favours bestowed on me by the several branches of their representatives, in every part, and at the central seat of the confederacy!

Yet, gratifications still higher awaited me in the wonders of creation and improvement that have met my enchanted eye; in the unparalleled and self-felt happiness of ensured security, public and private; in a lington, and several other gentlemen. practice of good order, the appendage of rue freedom; and a national good sense, the final arbiter of all difficulties-I have had proudly to recognise a result of the republican principles for which we have fought, and a glorious demonstration to the most timid and prejudiced minds, of the superiority, over degrading aristocracy or on the plain rights of man, and where the local rights of every section are preserved under a constitutional bond of union. The cherishing of that union between the States, as it has been the farewell entreaty of our great paternal Washington, and will ever have the dying prayer of every American Patriot, so it has become the sacred pledge of the emancipation of the world, an object in which I am happy to observe that the American people, while they give the au-mating example of successful free institutions, in return for an evil entailed upon hem by Europe, and of which a liberal and enlightened sense is every where more and

deep and lively feelings, for the assurances, most peculiarly valued, of your esteem and friendship; for your so very kind references to old times, to my beloved associates, to the vicissitudes of my life; for your affecting picture of the blessings poured by the several generations of the American people on the remaining days of a delighted veteran; for your affectionate remarks, on this sad hour of separation, on the country of my birth-full, I can say, of American sympathies; on the hope, so necessary to me, of my seeing again the country that has deigned, near half a century ago, to call me hers? I shall content myself, refraining from superfluous repetitions, at once, before you, Sir, and this respected circle, to proclaim my cordial confirmation of every one of the sentiments which I have had daily opportunities publicly to atter, from the time when your venerable predecessor, my old brother in arms and friend, transmitted to me the honourable invitation of Congress, to this day, when you, my dear Sir, whose friendly connexion with me, dates from your earliest youth, are going to consign me to the protection, across the Atlantic, of the heroic national flag, on board the splendid ship, the name of which has been not the least flattering and kind among the numberless

God bless you, Sir, and you all who surround us! God bless the American People, each of their States, and the Federal Government! Accept this patriotic farewell of an overthe land of brilliant genius, of generous flowing heart; such will be its last throb sentiment, of heroic valour; to that beautiful when it coases to hear when it ceases to beat.

As the last sentence was pronounced, the General advanced, and, while the tears poured over his venerable cheeks, again took the President in his arms-he retired a few paces, but, overcome by his feelings, again returned, and, uttering, in broken acother nations, the name of LAFAYETTE has cents, "God bless you!" fell once more on with the welcome of the nation. already for centuries been enrolled. And it shall be brighter have now devolves upon it shall be brighter have now devolves and the brighter have now devolves upon it shall be brighter have now devolves and the brighter h once solemn and moving; as the sighs and testimony. Having recovered his self-possession, the General stretched out his hands, and was in a moment surrounded by the greetings of the whole assembly, who pressand undeviating hold, the steel which so bravely helped to achieve our deliverance. The expression which now beamed from the face of this exalted man was of the finest and most touching kind. The hero was lost in the father and the friend; dignity melted into subdued affection; and the friend of Washington seemed to linger with defence of a holy cause, to inglori-band the allurements of rank afflu-time, with the name of Washington.

Ours by that it is a mournful delight among the sons of his adopted country. A considerable period was then occupied in conversing with various individuals, while refreshments were presented to the company. The moment of departure at length arrived, and, having once more pres ed the hand of Mr. Adams, he entered the barouche, accompanied by

the heart of the nation beats as the heart of Government, moved forward, followed by one man, I bid you a reluctant and affect the remaining military companies. In taking up the escort, the whole column moved through the court in front of the President's mansion, and paid him the passing salute, as he stood in front to receive it. The whole scene-the peals of artillery, the animating sounds of numerous military bands, the presence of the vast concourse of people, and the occasion that assembled them, altogether produce demotions not easily described, its respected Chief Magistrate, I have most but which every American will readily conceive.

On reaching the bank of the Potomac. near where the Mount Vernon steam vessel was in waiting, all the carriages in the procession, except the General's, wheeled off. and the citizens in them assembled on foot around that of the General. The whole military body then passed him in review, as he stood in the barouche of the President, attended by the Secretaries of State, of the and in the foundation of the American Era Treasury, and of the Navy. After the reof a new social order, which has already view, the General proceeded to the steam vessel, under a salute of artillery, surroundhappiness of mankind, successively pervade ed by as many citizens, all eager to catch every part of the other hemisphere; to have the last look, as could press on the large wharf; and at four o'clock, this great, and good, and extraordinary man, trod, for the last time, the soil of America, followed by the blessings of every patriotic heart that lives on it.

As the vessel moved off, and for a short time after, the deepest silence was observed by the whole of the vast multitude that lined the shore. The feeling that pervaded them was that of children bidding a final farewell to a venerated parent. The whole remained gazing after the retiring vessel, until she had passed Greenleaf's Point, where another salute repeated the valedictory sounds of respect, and these again were not long after echoed by the heavy guns of Fort Washington, and reminded us of the rapidity with which this benefactor and friend of our country was borne from it.

The General was accompanied to the Brandy wine by the Secretary of the Navy, the Mayors of the three cities of the District, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Generals of the Militia of the Disthe people, in their rapid prosperity and trict, Com. Bainbridge, Mr. Custis, of Ar-

COMMODORE PORTER.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, in relation to the transportation of specie, by vessels of the squadron lately under the command of Commodore Porter, have been despotism, of popular institutions, founded published by the Navy Department. They entirely dissipate the rumours which had been circulated on this subject, to the injury of the Commodore. We have not room to give the proceedings entire; nor is it necessary. The finding of the Court, after a rigid scrutiny, is altogether creditable to the Commodore. It follows:

> " After a deliberate and full consideration of all the facts that have been elicited upon this subject, in the progress of this investigation, it appears to the court to be abundantly proved by the testimony,

more generally felt, show themselves every modore Porter to his various dicers, were talents, and the patriotism of strictly in accordance with those received guisned officer, or to weaken, i And now, Sir, how can I do justice to my by him from the Department, in relation to ner, the opinion which all who the transportation of specie; and in no instance did they transcend the provisions of the 23d Article of the Rules and Regulations for the better Government of the Navy.

was, of itself, an object of sufficient moment. both to the government and the commercial interest of the country, to warrant the employment of the vessels of the squadron as frequently as they were sent to the Gulf of Mexico.

3d. That the general protection of commerce, and the suppression of piracy; required the presence of an American armed vessel in the Guif of Mexico, as frequently as one was despatched there, and at the places to which it was sent, entirely inde pendent of any special view to the transportation of specie.

4th. That in no one instance was the transportation of specie made any thing more than wholly subordinate, and ancillary to the general objects for which the squati ron was employed. I hat in many instances, detailed in the testimony, various officers declined to receive specie on board, when it might have been obtained, in consequence of their extreme anxiety to obey the orders which they had received, not to permit this subject to interfere, in any degree, with the general object of their cruise.

5th. The court has not been able to discover a single instance in which a vessel, on board which Commodore Porter was at the time, under any circumstances, received anspecie to be carried on freight.

6th. That the proportion of the freight paid over to him as the commander inchief, was paid as the voluntary and spontaneous act of the different officers, who carried the specie, without any provision by law, or any demand by Commodore Porter himself, but simply in conformity to general custom.

The court has thus, in obedience to the orders of the Department, gone through the investigation which it has been required to make. The result of this laborious inquiry has already been stated in detail. In concluding this report, it may be sufficient to add, that the manner in which the squadron, under the command of Captain Porter, was employed, during the period of his command, appears to the court to have been highly honourable to him, and to the officers and men employed—that the said men were employed in the suppression of piracy in the most effective manner, in which they could be employed, in conformity with the orders and instructions from the Department : and that no part of them was, on any occasion, engaged in objects of inferior moment, to the injury of the public service.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I. CHAUNCEY, President. RICHARD S. COXE, Judge Advocate."

COMMODORE STEWART.

The Court Martial instituted in this City, to express the gratitude of the solution assures us, that we are not called the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, for the trial of Commodore Stewart, on the and of the Navy.

The carriage of the General, preceded by the Cavairy, the Marine Corps, and captain Edward's Rifle Corps, and followed by the port on Saturday last, and have honourably the contest of freedom, to which In the mean time, speaking in the name of repaired as a voluntary champion, the whole people of the United States, carriages containing the Corporate authori-

to the Executive:

"In terminating a trial which has a wakened so general and so deep an interest, and in submitting the result to the Executive, the Court trusts that the peculiar character of the accusations which have been investigated, will furnish an excuse for appending to the record a few remarks.

When rumours and reports are widely and industriously disseminated, calculated to impair the high standing and usefulness of an officer in whom great trust and confidence have been reposed, it becomes the duty of the executive to afford to such officer, by the convention of a proper tribunal, an aniple opportunity of vindicating himself before the world. To afford this opportunity, and to preserve from the insidious effects of unmerited reproach, a reputation dear to the nation,-won by the honourable services of seven-and-twenty years; to extinguish prejudices and suspicions, created by misrepresentations, or misconceptions of public agents and private individuals and, finally, to do all which the laws, which justice, and which henour exact, this Court has been convened.

Charges and Specifications have been preferred, embracing all the accusations made against Captain Stewart : an investigation has been made into their truth; it has been conducted by the Judge Advocate in the most exemplary manner, yet with a minuteness and fulness calculated to leave no doubt or cloud of suspicion resting upon the character of the accused. This investigation has produced what was desired by Captain Stewart, and intended by the executive, a development of all the important transactions attending the late cruise of the Franklin in the Pacific, and the principles and motives which guided the conduct of her Commander. These charges and specifications, the court has adjudged not to be proved; to be, in some respects, utterly groundless; and, in others, to have briginated in a misconception or misrepresentation of the most innocent and meritorious acts; and Captain Stewart has been most fully and most honourably acquitted of every even the slightest, impropriety.

The court, however, conceives that the peculiar character of the accusation is such that it would not tender that full measure of justice which is required at its hands, by a simple judgment of acquittal. It is, there fore, impelled by a sense of duty to go farther, and to make, unhesitatingly, this declaration to the world, that, so far from having violated the high duties of neutrality and respect for the laws of nations; so far from having sacrificed the honour of the American flag, or tarnished his own fair fame, by acting upon any motives of a mercenary or sordid kind; so far from having neglected his duty, or betrayed the trust reposed in him, by refusing proper protection to American citizens and property, or rendered such protection subservient to indiidual interests, no one circumstance has been developed, throughout the whole course of this minute investigation into the various occurrences of a three years' cruise, calculated to impair the confidence which the members of the court, the moy, and the 1st. That the instructions given by Com- nation, have long reposed in the entertained of his humanity and disinterest edaess.

the 23d Article of the Rules and R gula-ions for the better Government of the Navy. 2d. That the transportation of species was, of itself, an object of sufficient moment, both to the government and the commer-

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

The Court, convened for the trial of Lieu tenant Ramage, has concluded its proceedings; out, owing to the absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the sentence has not vet been submitted to the President.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Since our last, arrivals at New-York from Liverpool, have furnished London dates to the 29th of July, and Liverpool dates to the 1s. alamo. They contain no political events of consequence. The cotton market had experienced a further decline. Sea Islands are quoted at 28.; Orleans, 101 to 141d.: Alabama, 11d.

Mr. Nelson, our late Minister to Spain. resented his letters of recall to the King. on the 11th of July, and left Madrid on the 16th. Mr. Everett, his successor, landed at Havre, previous to the 22d of July.

The accounts from Greece continued fa-

A number of articles prepared for publication to-day, have been deferred, to make room for the interesting account of the departure of the " Nation's Guest."

OBITUARY.

In a part of our last week's impression, the following afflicting intelligence was communicated to the public; but, as many of our readers. to whom the memory of Dr. FURMAN is deared may not yet be apprized of the fact that he has ceased from his earthly labours, we repeat the notice :

Died, at Charleston, (S. C.) on Thursday, the 25th ultimo, the Rev. RICHARD FURMAN, 1). D. for more than half a, century an able, eloquent, and useful minister of the Gospel, and for the last 40 years the beloved Pastor of the Baptist Church in Charleston. He died in the faith of the doctrines of the Cros -and with a well grounded hope that his Redeemer

It is with feelings of deep affliction, that we record the sudden death of the Rev. THOMAS BALDWIN, D. D Pastor of the second Baptist Church in Boston, aged 71. Dr. B. left Baton on Tuesday, the 23d ult. with the intention of tending the Commencement at Waterville, Me. and arrived in that town on Monday, the 29th, enjoying unusual health. He put up at the house of Professor Briggs, and retired to rest about nine o'clock in the evening. A few minutes past eleven he was asked how he felt. He replied, "I do not know," and groaned. A light was immediately brought into the room, but he spoke not, nor discovered any signs of life. Thus has the church lost one of its distin-

Beetry.

LOVELY IS THE FACE OF NATURE. BY DR. COLLYER.

Lovely is the face of nature. Deck'd with spring's unfolding flowers, While the sun shows every feature, Smiling through descending showers. Birds with songs the time beguing, Chant their little notes with glee-But to see a Saviour smiling, Is more soft, and sweet to me.

Morn her melting tints displaying, Ere the sluggard is awake : Evening zephyrs gently straying, O'er the surface of the lake : Melting hues, and whisp'ring breezes, All have powerful charms for me; But no earthly beauty pleases, When, my Lord, compared to thee.

Soft and sweet are showers descending, On the parch'd, expecting ground, Fragrance to the meadows lending, As their drops distil around : These, with every earth y blessing, Loudly for thanksgiving call, But one smile of thine possessing, Jesus far exceeds them all.

Sweet is sleep to tired nature, Sweet to labour is repose : Sweet is life to every creature, Sweet the balm that hope bestows: But though Spring and Evening breezes, Sleep, and Hope, and Life, to me All are pleasant-nothing pleases, Jesus, like a smile from thee.

DELAYS.

BY ROBERT SOUTHWELD: Shun delays, they breed remorse;

Take thy time, while time is lent thee; Creeping snails have weakest force; Fly their fault, lest thou repent thee: Good is bes when soonest wrought; Ling'ring labours come to naught.

Hoist up sail while gale doth last, Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure; Seek not time when time is past, Sober speed is wisdom's leisure. After-wits are dearly bought, Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.

Time wears all his locks before, Take thou hold upon his forehead; When he flies he turns no more, And behind his scalp is naked. Works adjourn'd have many stays; Long demurs breed new delays.

Scelethy salve while sore is green,

Fester d wounds ask deeper lancing, fter cures are seldom seen, neglit scarce ever chancing. whee give best advice; out of price.

Luiscellany.

From the Christian Mirror. RAYING FOR MINISTERS.

"Praying and ays with all prayer and sup-plication in the Spirit, and watching there-unto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints; and for me, that utterance may be given unto me, that I may open my mouth boidly, to make known the mystery of the Gospel," Epn. vi. 18, 19.

"Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified." 2 Thes. in. 1.

The apostle in these verses exhorts Christians to pray for him; and in another place, exhorts them by the love of Christ, to strive together with him in prayer to God

Now if an Apostle considered it important that Christians should "strive (or wrestle) watching thereunto with all preservance, that otterance might be given him, that he might open his mouth boidly; that the word of the Lord might have free course and be glorified;" or, in other words, that God would bless the preaching of the Gospei; we may well consider it nightly important at the present day, that all Christians strive together with their minister in prayer to God for his blessing upon the word preached; as preaching appears to be the grand means of the conversion of sinners. Did all Christians the strive together with their of God. minister, and plead with God to bless his labours, and give him grace and wisdomdid they thus hold up his hands, and encourage his heart; what happy consequences would be the result! Christians would grow in grace; sinuers would be colverted; Zion would be built up; and the God of love and peace would dwell with her; -and all those little disputes, prejudices, contentions, and divisions, that so mar the glory of our churches at the present day, would be unknown. How beautifully applicable then would

the words of the poet be, How pleasant 'tis to see kindred and friends

agree! Each in their proper station move :

And each fulfil their part, with sympathizing heart,

In all the cares of life and love."

But O, it is too true, that the reverse of this is to be found in many of our churches. It is too true, that some professors, instead of striving with their minister in prayer to God for a blessing, do, by their lives and conversation, strive against him and hinder a blessing. But sometimes prospects are more encouraging. Professors uppear to be taking hold, and to be striving together with their ininisters for a blessing upon his la-bours; his countenance brightens, his tan begins to bestir himself; and by and by

with his brethren. These several characters inject the poison into the minds of others, and soon many are offended; and these pleasing prospects vanish; and their minister is left to mourn in secret over the coldness of his people, and to see all his fond hopes of present usefulness blasted.

Christian brethren, these things ought not so to be. Will you suffer yourselves to be of your friends of no more worth, that you leave striving for them, and turn aside after the blessings of heaven not worth seeking? the heart of him, whom you should strive to encourage? Why grieve the Spirit of God?

Let us then, once more lay hold and strive together with our minister in praying to God for a blessing, and watch thereunto with all perseverance, (for nothing can be accomplished without perseverance,) and let nothing turn us aside. And, O, that it might not be found, at the day of judgment, hands of their minister, and strive together with him in prayer for a blessing, ever allowed themselves, like the Jews of old, to speak against him by the posts of the doors," or before their friends and children, or the world; and thus to be instrumental of leading them down to destruction.

O that God would appear in his glory, and build up Zion. O that he would revive his church, "their glory is departed."

LORD CHATHAM'S TESTIMONY IN FAVOUE OF RELIGION.

(From a letter addressed to his son.)

"I come now to the part of the advice I have to offer you, which most nearly concerns your welfare, and upon which every good and honourable purpose of your life will assuredly turn, I mean the keeping up in your heart the true sentiments of religion. If you are not right towards God, you can never be so towards man. The noblest sentiment of the human breast is here brought to the test. Is gratitude in the number of a man's virtues? If it is, the highest benefactor demands the warmest returns of dixerit omnia dixit. If a man wants this virtue, where there are infinite obligations to excite and quicken if gratitude, love, and praise: Ingratum qui to excite and quicken it, he will be likely to want all others towards his fellow creatures, whose utmost gifts are poor, compared with those he dany receives at the hand of his never-failing, Almighty Friend. Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth, is big with the deepest wisdom. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and an upright heart, that is understanding. This is eternally true, whether the wits and rakes of Cambridge allow it or not. Nay, I must add of this religious wisdom, her ways are ways of fileasantness, and all her iemen think of a harlot and a hot anted health, and a snattered constitution. Hold fast, therefore, by this sheet anchor of happiness, Religion; you will often want as pre jously, as you will fly, with abhorrence and contempt, superstition and enthusiasm. The first is the perfection and glory of the human nature; the two last, the deprivation and disgrace of it. Remember, fence towards God and man; -not subtle, principle of faith?

THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST.

"God forbid, (said the apostle Paul,) that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." He had reason for saying so, for Christ crucified is the substance of the Gospel. Here natures the most opposite the Gospel. Here natures the most opposite the same time in delivery—yet, so far from are united; interests, otherwise the most being crude or destitute of thought, they together with him in prayer to God, pray | jarring, and divine attributes the most dising always, with all prayer and supplication, cordant, are reconciled. Here we behold God and man. Here meet the interests of the Creator and the creature, the Soverel eign and the subject, Heaven and earth, time dinner without sitting down. His sermon and eternity. Here grace and mercy unite together, righteousness and peace embrace the streets of London did not occasion any each other. Spotless justice, boundless wisdom, and infinite love, here shine altogether, and all at once, with united and eternal in than in his study. Thus he could not splendor. No where does justice appear so go less than fourteen miles on a sabbath, and awful, mercy so amiable, or wisdom so pro- frequently performed the whole on foot, befound, as in the blessed Gospel of the grace sides the three services, and at times a fourth

It is easy to conceive the righteonsness of God declared in the punishment of sin; but concluded the whole with family prayer, the gospel deciares his righteousness in the and that not very short. He even did all remission of sin; it magnifies justice in the this soon after, if not the very Sunday after, way of pardoning sin, and mercy in the way he had broken a rib by falling down the of punishing it. Here justice receives its full demand, and yet infinite mercy smiles an asthmatic complaint, he rarely passed a on man. Both the law and the sinner may week at the time without taking an emetic. glory in the cross, for both receive eternal glory and honour by it. In the Gospel, the sinner reads his fall, and his rise-his ruin and recovery-his desert and deliverancewhat sin has done, and what divine grace can do. Beneath the cross, he sees the enormity of guilt, and the extent of forgiveness, the price and purchase, the cup of wrath and trembling, and of salvation. Here also he sees the works of the devil destroyed, nay, principalities and powers vanquished, heaven opened to his view; and he hears the voice of infinite love inviting him to " the inheritance incorruptible, undefiled,

and that fadeth not away," Well then may we glory in the gospel, and exclaim with emotions of the most cievated gratitude, "Thanks be unto God, for his unspeakable gift."

DIVERSITY OF FEATURES IN THE HUMAN FACE.

their ininisters for a blessing upon his la-bours; his countenance brightens, his word falls with power, sinners begin to tremble, and saints to rejoice. But now Saessential parts, yet there is so great a diftan begins to bestir himself; and by and by one of those who were thus holding up the hands of their minister quits his noid, and begins to talk of modes and forms; and begins to talk of modes and forms; and calvinists are thus employed; hands of their minister quits his hold, and guished. Among so many millions of men, Presbyterians and Independents, Baptists, begins to talk of modes and forms; and there are no two perfectly alike. Each has Moravians, Methodists, and members of the

opinions advanced by his minister; but or manner of speaking. The variety of face of difference between them are overlooked never goes to him to solve his doubts, and is the more astonishing, because the parts or forgotten; and they have, in every inof course his help is soon withdrawn. A which compose the human face are few in third lets go his hold, (if ever he had any,) number, and are disposed in every person and begins to find fault with his manner of according to the same plan. If all things delivery. A fourth imagines that his mi-nister is personal, and so he is offended. A fifth has turned quickly out of the way, and, other as eggs laid by the same bird; balls cast in the same mould; or drops of water out of the same bucket. But as this is not the case, we must admire the infinite wisdom of the Creator-which, in diversifying worked, and undermined each other; and the features of the face in so admirable a manner, has evidently had the happiness of man in view. For if they resembled each other perfectly, so that they could not be distinguished from each other, it would occasion an infinity of inconveniences, mistakes, and turned aside for every trifle? Are the souls deceptions in society. No man could ever be sure of his life, nor of the peaceful possession of his property. Thieves and cut- a valley in the neighbourhood of Chambray, things of comparative insignificance? Are throats would run no risk of being discovered, if they could not be known again by Why will you allow yourselves thus to grieve the features of their face, nor the sound of their voice. Adultery, theft, and other crimes would go unpunished, because the guilty could scarcely ever be discerned. We should every moment be exposed to the malice of wicked and envious men; and we could not guard against an infinity of mistakes, frauds, and misdemeanors. And what uncertainty would there be in judiciary proceedings, in sales, transfers, bargains, and commerce! What frauds and that any whose duty it was to hold up the bribery in respect to witnesses! Finally, the uniformity and perfect similitude of faces would deprive human society of a great part of its charms, and considerably diminish the pleasure which men find in conversing with

The variety of features constitute a part of the plan of the divine government, and is a striking proof of the tender care of God towards us. For it is manifest, that not only work, that it might no longer be said of any the general structure of the body, but also the disposition of its particular parts, have Every where behold variety, connected with uniformity; whence result the order, proportions, and beauty of the human body. Let all who consider this subject, admire the arrangements of the Great Creator.

> Fom the New-York Chronicle. A LABORIOUS MINISTER.

Dr. Scott, whose name is familiar to every Christian reader, and "whose praise is in all the churches," whose fame, though confined to the religious world, will survive when Alexander is forgotten, does not rest his claim to posthumous honours alone on the execution of that great work for which he is so much distinguished.

ministerial office, and of every exhibition of personal and private worth.

This zealous industry in the cause of God, and for the benefit of man, affords a strong though silent reproof to many honoured with the same designation, but lacking not a few of the traits by which Dr. Scott adorned it.

The following account we find in a late

English publication. The late Rev. Thomas Scott, author o the celebrated Commentary, for many years performed the most laborious duties. At four o'clock in the morning of every alter haths are peace, whatever your young gen- nate Sunday, winter as well as summer, the watchman gave one heavy knock at the arose-for he could not go out without his breakfast. He then set forth to meet a conit in the times of most danger, the storms gregation at St. Margaret's church, Lothbuand tempests of life. Cherish true religion ry, about three miles and a half off; here he had about two or three hundred auditors, and administered the sacrament each time. He used to observe, that if at any time, in his early walks through the streets in the depth of winter, he was tempted to comthe essence of Religion is a heart void of of- plain, the view of the newsmen equally alert and for a very different object, changed his speculative opinions, but an active, vital repinings into thanksgivings. From the city he returned home, and about ten o'clock assembled his family to prayers: immediately after which he proceeded to the Lock Chapei, where he performed the whole service, with the administration of the sacrament on the alternate Sundays, when he did not go to Lothbury. His sermons were composed in about half an hour, and took about were rather overcharged with matter, and were too argumentative for the generality mited, majesty and meanness life and death, of hearers. In the afternoon, he engaged in his lectureship at St. Mildred's Broad street, nearly as far as Lothbury, after taking his was prepared by the way, for the bustle of interruption to his meditations; he would

sermon at Long Acre Chapel, or elsewhere, on his way home in the evening, and then he cabin stairs of a Margate packet; and from But his heart was in his work, and he was a devoted servant of Christ. His week days were also passed in ministerial duties, preaching at least four times between the Sabbath, and pursuing other laborious studies, which his Commentary would testify; and his relaxation seemed to be talking over some text when he met his family. His stated emoluments for his ministerial labours, great as they were, for some time did not amount to more than £119 158. (\$531 69) per annum: viz.: at the Lock Chapel, £10, half of which necessarily went St. Margaret's £9 15s. per annum. From

> From the London Quarterly Review. POPERY AND PROTESTANTISM.

How triumphantly, or rather with what exultation, the Romanists reproach the Pronities which are agreed upon the fundamensoon loses his spirit of prayer. Another something peculiar, which distinguishes church of England. But among heathen none in the C lets go his hold, and begins to question some him from others, either in his face, voice, nations (as in Popish countries) the points May 7—th

stance, without a single exception, given each other the right hand of fellowship in cordial co-operation. Whereas, among the Roman Catholics those divisions and animosities which are kept down in Europe by the temporal authority of the church, have broken out in their missions. Jesuits, and Dominicans, and Franciscans, and Carmelites, have intrigued against, and counterin some instances have engaged their converts in actual hostilities; for the boasted unity of the Romish church bears examination no better than its other pretensions.

REMEMBRANCES FOR A DAY.

Two English ladies were passing through (in Savoy,) a year or two back. They met a female peasant of an interesting appearance, and upon turning the conversation with her towards religion, she took out a book, in which was a paper sealed in it, given to her by a priest. It was in French, and the following is a translation of it.

"Christian! remember thou hast to-day -A God to glorify,-A Christ to imitate,-All the angels to honour,-A soul to save,-A body to mortify,-Virtue to implore,-Sins to weep for,-A paradise to gain,-A hell to avoid,-An eternity to meditate on,—Time to husband,—A neighbour to edify,—A world to fear,—Devils to combat, -Passions to subdue, -And, perhaps death to suffer,-And judgment to undergo."

'VANITY OF THE WORLD.

When I look around upon a busy bustling world, eagerly pursuing vanity, and courting disappointment; neglecting nothing so much as the one thing needful; and who, in order to have their portion in this life, disregard been executed with the greatest wisdom, the world to come, and only treasure up wrath against the day of wrath; it makes me think of a farmer, who should with vast labour cultivate his lands, and gather in his crop, and thresh it out, and separate the corn from the chaff, and then sweep the corn out upon the dunghill, and carefully lay by the chaff! Such a person would be sup-posed mad; but how faint a shadow would this be of his madness, who labours for the meat that perisheth, but neglects that which endureth unto everlasting life

Deferred Articles.

Children's Food .- A lady of Yorkshire ays the Gazette of Health, observes, in a letter dated May 2d, that in consequence of her losing her first three children, one during teething, and two of inflaromation in the bowels, she gave her fourth child a litthe bowels, she gave her fourth child a lit-tle lime water in every article of food, add-ing a dessert, and sometimes only a tea-spoonful of lime water, to every article, whether liquid or thick. It succeeded in keeping up healthy digestion, and a regular state of the bowels; the child , instead of being feverish, flatulent, and fretful, as her preceding children had been, continued cool and cheerful, free from any symptom of indigestion, and cut its teeth without any constitutional disturbance. She has continued this practice with two more children, with the same good effects. We have known this simple addition to the food of children, prove very efficacious in incipient cases of ickets, and of irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &cc.; but if the child should be disposed to costiveness, on account of its stringent quality, a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it.

Education in Europe. - A French journal has furnished a table, presenting a comparison of the number of children in the several countries of Europe who are educated at public schools, with the whole population. According to this table, the pupils of the public schools in the circle of Gratz, is one in nine of the whole population-in Bohemia, one in eleven-in Moravia, and Silesia, one in twelve-in Austria, one in thir teen-in Prussia, one in eighteen-in Scotland, one in ten-in England, one in sixteen -in Ireland, one in eighteen-in France, one in thirty-in Poland, one in seventyeight-in Portugal, one in eighty-and in

Russia, one in nine hundred and fifty four. Wonderful Discovery .- Baron Bruth Cramer, a celebrated German, has found out a method of making the common tippler have the greatest loathing and repugnance to all sorts of spirits and strong liquors. Take one tea-spoonful of the tincture of Colombo, one tea-spoonful of the tincture of Cassarilla, one tea-spoonful of the compound tincture of Gentian, a wine glass full of the infusion of Quassia, and twenty drops of elixir of Vitriol ;-taix, and take twice or thrice a day, and have a jug of cold water dashed over the head every morning coming out of bed, and the feet bathed in warm water every night. Continue this for six or eight weeks. Dr. Rothe, of Swinemund, has succeeded with this remedy in curing many poor creatures, men and women, who were killing themselves by continual tippling and drunkenness.

Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

PENNELL PALMER

ESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, Customers, and the Citizens generally, that he has removed to the old established Hat Store, Two doors East of Brown's Hotel, Penn Avenue, for rent and taxes; St. Mildred's, £30; and where he intends, as usual, to manufacture according to order, and keep constantly on hand, some kind friends he received other helps. a very superior assortment of

ELAM.

Likewise a variety of Hats of other manufacture viz New York, Philadelphia, and Balti-more; to the inspection of which, he respect fully invites the attention of all before they purchase elsewhere.

DRAB HATS.

Just finishing, an assortment of Light Drab

CIRCULAR.

he Medical Department of the Colo College in the District of Columb

The Columbian College in the Dis Columbia, was institute Congress of the United S of 1821.

Soon after that period the Ch partment was brought into op course of instruction comme In the summer of 1824, the Medi partment was organized, and proje pointed; and in March, 1825, a co Lectures commenced on the branches of Medicine.

The success which attended the mencement of the school, has demo the peculiar advantages of its local inspired its friends with the fulles dence in its utility and success.

In order to embrace all the benefit winter school, the Lectures will commence on the first Monday in ber, and continue to the last of Feb During this period, Lectures will livered daily, and full courses be give the various branches of Medicing

The Medical Professors are:

THOMAS SEWALL, M. D. Profe Anatomy and Physiology.

James M. Staughton, M. D. Pr Surgery.

THOMAS HENDERSON, M.D. Profes the Theory and Practice of Medicine N. W. WORTHINGTON, M.D. Pro of Materia Medica. EDWARD CUTBUSH, M. D. Profess

Chemistry. FREDERICK MAY, M. D. Profess Obstetrics.

Such arrangements have been ma will furnish the Professor of Anatomy materials for demonstration, and the with ample opportunity for the culti-

of Practical Anatomy. Provision has also been made for ex ing to the class the Clinical Practice operative Surgery, in the Infirmary

Washington Asylum, free of expense. The extensive and complete apparent of the Professor of Chemistry, will every facility for displaying the e mental parts of that science.

The Medical College, situated central part of the city, about equifi-from the Capitol and President's Hou a commodious building, and well fitte with apartments suited to the purpor the school.

The following extracts are from the I adopted by the Bord of Trustees for government of the Medical Departme

"Each Student, before he can receive ticket of any Professor, shall pay five lars to the Treasurer of the College, have his name enrolled on the Co Medical Professors. "The fees for attendance on the

tures shall be 15 dollars to each Proj for the course."

" All Students who shall have atte two full courses in this school, shall be

have the privilege of attending, gratuity, the Lectures in the Classical De ment of the College, on Natural Philos Astronomy, Botany, Natural History, by presenting a recommendation from Medical Professors to the President of

" No Student shall be admitted to ex nation for a Medical degree, tili-

"1st, He shall have attended each fessor during two full courses, or one course in this College, and one in some respectable Medical Institution. " 2d, He shall have studied three y

under the direction of some regular Pl

" 3d, He shall have satisfied the Me Professors of his classical attainments, be not a graduate in the Arts. " 4th, He snall have entered hisname

the Dean of the Medical Departme candidate for graduation, and deliver him an Inaugural Dissertationon somel ical subject, thirty days, at least, before close of the course. "There shall be an annual commo

ment for conferring Medical degrees time of which shall be as early after close of the Lectures as the examinate the Candidates will admit. " Hefore a candidate can receive the gree of M. D. he must pay \$30 to the

cal Professors for examination, and the Treasurer of the College for his TH: HENDERSO Dean of the Med. Departs

Washington City, August, 1825. * Good board can be obtained at ! to 5 dollars a week.

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W. WOODWARD, has the pleasu W. WOODWARD, inform his patrons that the set lume of his beautiful edition of Scorrs B which will contain about 1100 pages, a completed in a few days, and be ready in livery in a very short time. Gentlemen w subscriptions, will please to inform the lisher, at Philadelphia, the number of or they wish, and the kind of binding .- Po volume. 86 in sheep, 87 in cash and boards. The elegant manner in which executing, gives universal satisfaction may be considered the cheapest work, a same magnitude, ever undertaken in

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etters on business, should be addr JOHN S. MEEHAN, PUBLISHER.

Advertisements, by the square, 5 succeeding insertion, 25 cent

Communication.

For the Columbian Star. GREGORY NAZIANZEN. was born A. D. 324, at n an obscure village belonging mm, a town of the second Cap uted in a barren and unhealthy

sparents were persons of rank eminent for their virtues. His me name was also Gregory, and hishop of Nazianzum, in w nce. Nor was our author's minent; descended of a pious was herself, for piety, so much roberage, that this son was said the pure effect of her prayer now to devote him to God, after ple of Hannah : and upon his dil to perform her vow. advantageously born, he prove mising parts; by which, and th

duristed by the little sports a es of youth. After some ti ed abroad for his farth nent. He first went to aving rifled the learning of my is that place, he travelled a Philippi in Palestine, where most celebrated masters of that it and where Eusebius was the he studied under the famo asias, and had among other th, Euzhus, afterwards the Aria that place. He applied himself

to meteric, minding the eleg

th disgraced that profession.

anity and affectation, which

led to Alexandria, whose sch

next those of Athens,

td for his last stage. On hi Alexandria to Athens, being o form near Cyprus, he is said miraculously preserved. He make at Athens, he was joyfu ad, his great abilities rendering tion both of the scholars in Basil, the great companion of too he became acquainted w wards emperor and apostate

ich he remarkably foretold, al me Julian had given no her the departure of his frie was prevailed upon by the dertake the professor's place and he occupied that station, with great applause; but Tyears of age, and much s parents to return home, he zen now thought it time which he had made during mentioned, to consecrat God by baptism. After ordained a presbyter by soon had occasion to ava his assistance. Gregory, ong several of the eastern b died a creed composed by a Constantinople, in the year 39 and consubstantial being

Tanicle was expressed thus in all things like the Father the Scriptures." In consec ents of Cappadocia, in denyin

ion, were followed by a g People. Nazianzen, therefor voured to make up the t convinced his father of the found him as ready to e public satisfaction to the party